

THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SATURDAY, April 20, 1899.

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OUR VISITORS.

Our Colorado visitors are enjoying themselves. They are out "for a good time," as some of them express it, and are having a lot of it. If they are pleased, we are all pleased, and if any of them shall go away dissatisfied, or entertaining the impression that the people of Utah are inhospitable and lacking in sociability, we will all grieve that they have misread us. Nor is our joy over their presence the delight of the wolf which entices a lamb into his companionship. We have heard how the people of Los Angeles and other boom towns used to lavish attention on visitors, at the same time employing the wiles of the cunning to inveigle the strangers into buying land which they didn't want. We have also heard how the outpouring of the excruciations at these places was ignored by the boomers, unless there had been purchase. We hope our Colorado visitors will go away with no such mean opinion of us. We want them to understand that they are here as visitors, as guests, and that our only designs upon them are to make their sojourn enjoyable to them as it is pleasurable to us. We want them to go away feeling that they can return again and again, and that every time they come they will be as welcome as now, though their material interest in Utah is no greater than that of the veriest stranger. Of course we would like them for fellow-citizens; we would like to have them with us, and to have their help and enterprise joined with our own in making Utah a grand and progressive state. But we shall think just as much of them as if they regard their own proud Colorado as a broad enough field for their operations, and look upon Utah as a good place to visit only. In plain words, we don't want them to go away with the idea that their coming has any connection with a desire on our part to "boom" things.

THE MEN who go to Oklahoma five years from now will get land cheaper than those who go there next week.

THE NECESSITY for more and better hotel accommodations in Salt Lake is emphasized every day.

THE COMMISSIONER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

While the written instructions prepared at the state department for the guidance of the United States commissioners to the Samoan conference in Berlin have not been made public, their substance has appeared in print. It is learned that Mr. BLAIR has followed very closely the line of policy marked out and insisted upon by President CLEVELAND. The commissioners have been instructed to insist upon perfect autonomy for Samoa, and to consent to no arrangement by which the government of the islands is to pass from the hands of the natives or be influenced by any of the treaty powers. Germany has insisted upon exercising a preponderant influence because of the larger German commercial interests in Samoa, and that has been the occasion of all the trouble. If it had not been for German interference, in defiance of the understanding between the three parties, much bloodshed would have been prevented, and peace would prevail in the islands to-day.

Our commissioners are also instructed to repudiate the German claim that America is responsible for the acts of the newspaper correspondent KILBY, or for any other incident of the disturbance brought on by the usurpation of Germany's representatives in the islands. One of the most important of the instructions is that which requires the commissioners to refuse assent to any proposition on the part of Germany to ask indemnity from the natives for damage caused by them. This instruction is emphasized, the idea being to prevent Germany getting any claim on the Samoans which would give the former anything in the nature of a mortgage on the islands. The commissioners are permitted to consent to the establishment of a land court for the adjustment of titles of foreigners, but in such court there must be perfect equality and impartiality as between the United States, Great Britain and Germany. The commissioners go to Berlin prepared to guard the rights, the dignity and the honor of the United States, and as they are supported in their position by all the people of this great nation, there is little probability that they will be defeated in their purpose. Bismarck's recent conduct indicates plainly that he will not be stubborn, since he has ascertained that bluffs will not avail.

THE DAYS come and the days go, but the office-seekers find no comfort in HARRISON.

Now it is said that the President is making up his state for Utah, and that he will proclaim the just all at one time, thus settling the business for a good and all.

OKLAHOMA AND WHISKY.

Commissioner Mason, of the internal revenue, is not responsible for the sale of liquor in Oklahoma. In fact, the commissioner is powerless in the matter, his duty ending when he has provided the necessary license stamps for those who desire to go into the business, and designated officers to see that the government is defrauded of none of the money to which it is entitled for letting people engage in the rum traffic. The act of Congress and the President's proclamation make Oklahoma a territory of the United States, the same as Utah or Arizona, though in the absence of a local government, the courts of Kansas are to adjust disputes. The Indian title, however, has been completely extinguished, and a man has the same right to sell whisky there as he has in Wyoming or New Mexico. It being none of the affair of the internal revenue commissioner. There is blame, however, for this state of things, and it rests with the late Congress, which failed to prohibit the traffic for a certain time until the rush had subsided and something like order prevailed in the community. The very best that can be expected is that Oklahoma, for the next six months, will be the scene of constant quarreling and much bloodshed. It may safely be predicted that the killings will be numbered by hundreds. The boomers are desperate and determined.

They have been held back and herded off until they have almost lost control of their reason, and now that the bars have been thrown down and the hungry fellows find ten claimants for every quarter-section of land in the territory, they are not going to feel very kindly towards each other. Nine men will be murderously mad for every one that is pleased, and the chap who draws a prize will be lucky if he retains his land and his life. When one reflects that the passions of the disappointed fellows will be further excited by whisky, he will think of Oklahoma in the near future with horror.

For the next three months the gin-mill industry will be the chief one in the new territory, and whisky will get more than its legitimate percentage of the hundred thousand people who will be on Oklahoma soil within three weeks.

It would be worth \$1,000 an acre to California land if the Utah climate could be transported to the coast.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BOWSPAPER confesses shame and mortification at the showing made by the state census as to literacy. It shows a considerable increase during the past ten years. The Boston Herald says: "It is not welcome to New Englanders to have it thrown in their faces that Massachusetts contains more illiterates in proportion to number of inhabitants than any other American commonwealth." Utah stands head and shoulders above the state named in the matter of education, and yet the Massachusetts Congressmen and newspapers are more persistent than others in denouncing the people of this territory as ignorant and unlearned. It is the stock assertion of the average Massachusetts editor to say that Utah is inhabited by people gathered from the slums of the old world. The shame which the newspaper men of the old commonwealth are now experiencing should cause them to be more truthful, if not more charitable, in speaking of their betters.

PRISON LABOR.

One of the unceasing cries of the labor organizations is against prison labor. Year after year they "resolve" against permitting prisoners to work, and every little while we hear of manufacturers being boycotted by workmen's associations for employing prison labor. The matter has been taken into politics, and some states are today supporting their prisoners in idleness because of a fear of the politicians and the law-makers to offend the labor element. It has never been satisfactorily explained why an honest laborer should insist upon working hard in order that a thief or robber may be supported in idleness by the state. Common sense would suggest that the more work that could be forced from criminal classes the better, and that the more profitable that work, the less burdensome would be the tax upon the community. But strange and incomprehensible as it is, the law-abiding, honest toilers would prevent prisoners doing anything that could be done by others. In this connection we publish below a letter on the subject by the Quaker poet, JOHN G. WHITFIELD, than whom the laboring man never had a warmer friend. The letter is deserving the attention of legislators and of workmen. Mr. WHITFIELD writes: "MY DEAR MR. ROBERTS—I am glad to hear that a public meeting is to be held in your city to protest in the name of Christianity and humanity against the enforced idleness in prisons, which is a blot upon the body and mind, which can only result in filling your prisons with madmen. My sympathies are with the laboring class in all their just demands, and I would favor any light measure which promises to benefit them. But the suppression of labor in prisons is too small a gain for them to be purchased by the transformation of prisons into madhouses. I trust their reflection and the knowledge of the terrible consequences of the slow torture of enforced idleness will one day induce them to forego what must be a very trifling benefit at the best. With my best wishes for the success of your philanthropic endeavors, I am, very truly, your friend, JOHN G. WHITFIELD, Danvers, Mass., fourth month, fifth, 1899."

One of the very best arguments advanced—and it is about the only valid argument presented—by those who are urging the general adoption of an eight-hour day, is that the country is full of idle men who could find employment if the hours of labor were shortened. They say there are a million men who cannot get work because those already at work are compelled to labor two hours more a day than they should do. There is a self-sacrificing, benevolent spirit in this which is highly praiseworthy. The willingness to share the labor and the pay with their less fortunate fellows is commendable. But the strange inconsistency comes in when these same eight-hour advocates insist upon it that prisoners shall not work at all. If the million idle men were to turn criminal, and go to robbing banks, stealing, drinking and cutting throats and thus get themselves into prison, the honest workers would insist upon supporting them in idleness. Why not support them in idleness outside the prisons? Is an honest man deserving of less consideration than a rascal? Is the one who obeys the law to be treated with more harshness than the malefactor? Too many of the agitators among the workmen are unreasonable if they are not ignorant.

DELEGATE DUBOIS telegraphs that Idaho will get statehood now or not for years. It would hasten the territory into the union if Dubois were not interesting himself in behalf of statehood.

THE CHICAGO Tribune, which was bitterly opposed to HARRISON here and in the Chicago convention, and accepted him only when it was compelled to do so, is now trying to pose as an administration organ, and daily tells what HARRISON will do and what the Republican party proposes. The latest programme laid down by the paper named includes the expenditure of the treasury surplus in the construction of war ships, this to be followed by the digging of the Nicaragua canal, and then the annexation of Cuba, Hayti and Canada. All these schemes are more or less grand in conception, but as they all, with the exception of squandering money for the ships, involve more trouble and expense than the United States can afford to accept, it is likely that they will be let alone.

A LOST SERMON.

For two Sundays since his inauguration, President HARRISON has failed to appear in his pew at church, last Sunday being one of the occasions when he remained at the executive mansion, presumably for the purpose of putting in a few hours' undisturbed work. With an appropriateness that is charming in so many preachers, the pastor proclaimed powerfully against the sin of Sabbath-breaking, and as if to emphasize his words he commended the officials of the administration for their careful observance of the day, adding, "at the White House particularly a great moral example is being set for the remainder of the country." Some people were mean enough to attribute to the preacher an intention to be sarcastic, but the true explanation is that the minister had prepared his sermon with the confident expectation that the President would be present. There should be an arrangement entered into between the good man in the pulpit and the great man in the White House by which sermons which have to be prepared in advance

can be made suitable for the occasion, especially so as to those discourses which are to be more or less personal in their character. In the absence of an understanding of some kind the pastor is liable to find himself struggling in deep water at any time, and many of his very best efforts will be lost through the inappropriateness of the occasion.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation, curative power superior to any other article. A Boston lady who knew what she wanted, and whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

To Get

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me that their own was longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was. I had taken it, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other."

Hood's

When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable, suffering a great deal with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked, and had for some time, like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mrs. ELIA A. GORT, of Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

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DISEASED BLOOD.

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Terrible Blood Poison. Suffered all a man could suffer and live. Face and body covered with awful sores. Used the Cuticura Remedies ten weeks and is practically cured. A remarkable case.

I contracted a terrible blood poisoning a year ago. I consulted with two good physicians, neither of whom did me any good. I endured all a man could suffer and live. Hearing of your CUTICURA Remedies, I decided to try them, knowing if they did me no good they could make me no worse. I have been using them about ten weeks, and am most happy to say that almost all of the awful sores that covered my face and body, my face was as good as cured, and that of Miss Perkins, a friend of yours, and I would say to any one in the same condition, to use CUTICURA, and they will surely be cured. You may use this letter in the interests of suffering humanity. E. W. REYNOLDS, Ashland, Ohio.

Covered With Running Sores 17 Years. I have been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head at times was one running sore, and my body was covered with them as large as a half dollar. I tried a great many remedies without effect until I used CUTICURA Remedies, and am now able to state that after two months of their use I am entirely cured. I feel it my duty to you and the public to state the above. L. R. McDOWELL, Jamesburg, N. J.

Dug and Scratched 33 Years. I go Mr. Demas Downing ten years better. I have dug and scratched for thirty-three years. I had what is termed pruritis, and have suffered everything, and have been in the hospital but got no relief. Anybody could have got \$500 had they cured me. The CUTICURA Remedies cured me. God bless the man who invented CUTICURA. CHENEY GIEREN, Cambridge Mass.

Cuticura Remedies. Are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the FOSTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

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Beware of Imitations.

LEGAL NOTICE. In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF Carlos N. Gillett, deceased. Notice is hereby given that Celestia A. Gillett, administratrix of the estate of Carlos N. Gillett, deceased, has rendered for settlement, and filed in said court, her final account of her administration of said estate and petition for distribution and that Saturday the 11th day of May, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the court room of said county, in the county court house, Salt Lake City and county, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the judge of said court for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and approved and distribution made as prayed for. Dated April 17th, 1899. JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk of the Probate Court. S. W. DANIEL, Attorney.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy."

—Shakespeare.

Z. C. M. I.

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Men's Spring and Summer Suits,

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Frock, 4-Button Cutaways, Prince Albert,

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